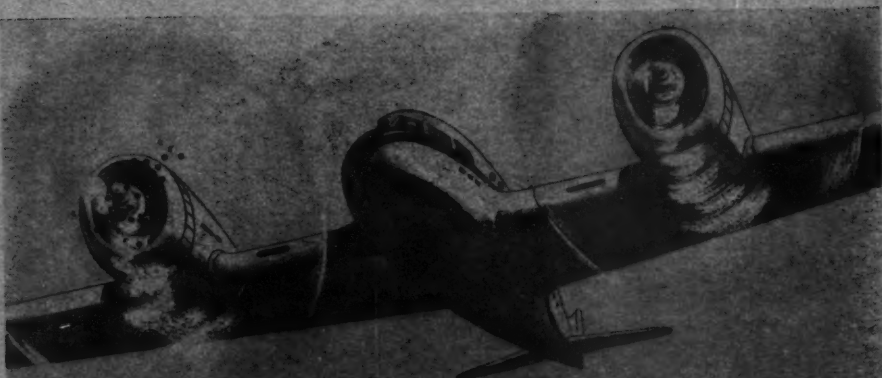




*The Fortnightly*  
**REVIEW**  
**OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY**

*January 1, 1946*

*Volume 11 • Number 1*



# CO-RE-GA

THE PERFECT ADHESIVE FOR DENTURES

## QUALITY plus UNIFORMITY

QUALITY begins with the raw materials. • UNIFORMITY is achieved through precision manufacturing. • CO-RE-GA is milled and fully compounded within our laboratories.

Mail this coupon for your supply of professional samples.

PLEASE SEND FREE SAMPLES FOR PATIENTS

Dr. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

COREGA CHEMICAL COMPANY  
208 ST. CLAIR AVENUE, N. W. CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

WILSON'S  
CO-RE-GA

CO-RE-GA is not advertised to the public.

COREGA CHEMICAL COMPANY  
208 St. Clair Ave., N. W. Cleveland 13, Ohio







**SEASON'S**

# *Greetings*



*To our many friends in the Dental*

*Profession we extend*

*our most sincere wishes for a*

*Prosperous and Happy New Year*



*The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.*

*55 East Washington St. Pittsfield Building Chicago, Illinois*



**American** hands . . .  
competent, sure, deft hands . . .  
doing precision restorations for **DENTISTS**  
who want precision restorations

*Expect less than American . . . when you  
use less than American*

**D**OCTOR . . . when you give your patients *replacements* made at American . . . they'll like them.

The reason is that American replacements are made by great competents, by men with *years* of experience, by men imbued with a kind of integrity and ability that can make only fine things.

Our men are experienced, they're dependable, they *think* as *designers*, as *architects* think. Your requests and assignments to us *they* survey . . . and they design a replacement that is neat and usable, comfortable, and as nearly natural as is possible and *still* retain stability.

Into each of their designs for you, they *engineer* strength and lightness, naturalness, and complete comfort in use. In such design we believe them incomparable; in the meticulous construction that follows we believe them *equally* incomparable.

The result is that when you fit an American replacement into your patient's mouth it *fits*, it *satisfies*, with little or no need for costly puttering, seldom even *minor* adjustments.

"Bargain" prices? We *cannot* compete with those, any more than bargain producers can compete with *American* quality. You wouldn't want us to.

USE

**American** SERVICE

AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY, 5 SOUTH WABASH AVE., CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

# *The Fortnightly* **REVIEW** **OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY**

*Number 1*

*Jan. 1, 1946*

*Volume 11*

The Calendar	4
Aviation Dentistry to Be Midwinter Meeting Feature	5
1946 Midwinter Meeting	6
Dentistry and the Changing Order <i>Joseph D. Lohman, Ph.D.</i>	7
January Monthly Meeting	14
Letters	15
Editorial	16
News and Announcements	18
What Now?	19
Minutes of December Meeting	20
News of the Branches	21
Society Directory	21
Ethics Committee	21

**ROBERT G. KESEL**

**EDITOR**

**L. RUSSELL HEGLAND**

**BUSINESS MANAGER**

**HERMAN C. GORNSTEIN**, South Suburban; **RAYMOND C. VAN DAM**, Englewood; **MAURICE C. BERMAN**, West Side; **RICHARD ANDERSON**, West Suburban; **HENRY CONLEY**, North Suburban; **THAD OLECHOWSKI**, Northwest Side; **SYLVESTER W. COTTER**, Kenwood-Hyde Park; **RUSSELL BOOTHE**, North Side.

Published semi-monthly by the Chicago Dental Society. Publishing, Editorial and Advertising Office: 30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 2, State 7925. Annual Subscription \$2.50; single copies 15 cents; circulation 5,600 copies.

# THE CALENDAR

---

Friday

**January 11**

**Chicago Dental Society**

Red Lacquer Room    Palmer House

---

Dr. George Morgan of Milwaukee will discuss  
**"Practical Pedodontia"**

- January 8th:** Kenwood-Hyde Park Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Sherry Hotel, 1725 East 53rd Street. Dr. Robert V. Rierner of the University of Illinois will be the speaker.
- January 8th:** Englewood Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Hayes Hotel. Dr. Palnez of South America will lecture on the "Gold Inlay."
- January 8th:** West Side Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Midwest Athletic Club. Dr. S. R. Kleiman is making arrangements for an all "Clinic Night."
- January 14th:** North Suburban Branch: Regular monthly meeting to be held in the Aladdin Room of the Orrington Hotel. Dr. Chauncey Maher will speak on "Coronary Disease as It Relates to the Dentist."
- January 19th:** North Side Branch: Annual Ladies' Night to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.
- January 23rd:** University of Illinois Dental Alumni Meeting to be held at the College Building, 808 S. Wood Street, 2 p.m. Dinner, Union Building, 6 p.m. Dr. Isaac Schour, speaker. Subject: Italian Medical Mission.

# *The Fortnightly* **REVIEW** *of*

**THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY**

*January 1, 1946*

*Volume 11 • Number 1*

## **Aviation Dentistry to Be Midwinter Meeting Feature**

**Army Air Force Dental Group to Hold Round Table Discussion**

To keep members abreast of advances in dental science, the Chicago Dental Society has invited the Army Air Forces Dental Research Group to present a "Symposium on Aviation Dentistry" at the Midwinter Meeting.

Flying brought a challenge to dentistry. Exposure to high altitudes sometimes causes subjective dental symptoms which are not experienced on the ground. Attention has been called to problems in periodontia, oral surgery, prosthetics, occlusion, caries, and pulp pathology. These dental problems have been grouped under the subject "Aviation Dentistry," a parallel term to the well-established specialty of "Aviation Medicine." Most observations on aviation dentistry have arisen as a result of military operations. Some problems will remain applicable only to military personnel; others, however, will affect the future flying public.

When a few airmen were flying at high altitudes, their problems were of concern to certain physiologists interested in the basic principles of aviation medicine. Now, with thousands of men in military aviation and with prospect of tremendous expansion of civilian aviation, the physical and mental reactions to flight conditions are of concern to all clinicians. An understanding of the oral phases is essential to all dentists. Flight conditions are subjecting dental diagnostic procedures,

operating methods and materials to new critical tests. The dental profession must accept the challenge to deal with the problems of modern flying by assisting in conditioning the body to withstand the demands of a new environment, by offering effective corrective treatment of dental difficulties occurring in flight, and by keeping research in aviation dentistry abreast of advances in aeronautics.

The symposium will be given in the form of a round table discussion and Colonel George R. Kennebeck, D.C., Deputy for Dental Service, Office of the Air Surgeon, will introduce the dental officers of the Army Air Forces Dental Research Group who will participate. The efforts of these officers during their military service have been directed toward the investigation and treatment of dental complications associated with flying. The symposium will be presented by Major Kermit F. Knudtson, D.C., Medical Safety Division, Office of Flying Safety, AAF, Lt. Colonel Emil Bollwerk, D.C., March Field, California, Major Alvin A. Goldhush, D.C., Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Field, Ohio, Captain David F. Mitchell, D.C., AAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas, Captain Arthur H. Wald, D.C., Davis-Monthan Field, Arizona, and Captain Beryl Ritchey, D.C., San Antonio, Texas.



# 1946 Midwinter Meeting Directors Sound the Alert

The Place: The Stevens Hotel; The Dates: Feb. 11-14

After a year's lapse Chicago's dental classic, the Midwinter Meeting, again becomes the mecca of the dentists of the nation. Fortified with the plans and program of the proposed 1945 meeting (called off by O.D.T. directive) the 1946 Midwinter Meeting Committees feel confident that this meeting will break all previous records. And well it may! Already advance hotel reservations have swallowed up all the downtown hotel accommodations that are available and a call for rooms (cots, bunks, anything) has gone out from Waukegan on the North to Gary on the South. All Chicago Dental Society members are hereby urged to live at home and share their homes during the meeting, for by no stretch of the imagination can all the dentists who wish to come be accommodated in hotel rooms.

## CONVENTION SNAP-SHOTS

Practically every phase of dentistry will be included in the program of the 1946 Meeting. Limited attendance clinics, general clinics, question and answer periods and consultation clinics will challenge the Essay Program for first place in the visitor's affection. The Prize Essay Contest will bring out some new and startling discoveries for, here again, the participants have had two years to get ready. As usual, it is anticipated that the full denture and oral surgery sections will draw the biggest crowds. Two general sessions are in prospect, one for Monday evening when the Prize Essay Contest award will be presented, and one for Wednesday evening when a speaker of national renown will occupy the rostrum. Social events are in the offing and the return of the Frolics, no doubt, will receive unanimous acclaim.

Any description of a program so far in advance must necessarily be limited.

(In other words, all you get for your money this time is a short preview. As the early bird catches the worm so the essayist who responds early gets the publicity.) Many observations were made by dentists who are serving or who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. Among these "The Dental Health Status" should be of outstanding interest. Lt. Col. John C. Brauer of Hyattsville, Maryland, is to discuss this topic and, inasmuch as he has appeared before Chicago Dental Society audiences before, he scarcely needs any commendation here. Suffice it to say, he makes an impressive presentation. "Aviation Dentistry," a much discussed subject during the war, will be Dr. Kermit Knudtson's contribution. He, too, is a well qualified essayist. "Penicillin, Its Use and Abuse," is the topic assigned to Dr. W. F. Hoffman of the Cook County Hospital staff. Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Emil Hauser, "Health and Posture of the Dentist," are only two of the many Chicago physicians who are appearing on the program. Dr. Hauser, an orthopedist of note, will have many helpful suggestions to offer on the prevention and correction of the sacro-iliac disturbances which seem to be the dentist's lot.

## LIMITED ATTENDANCE CLINICS

Many of the essayists will double as limited attendance clinicians just to prove that they practice what they preach. Dr. Claude W. Bierman of Minneapolis, will undertake to show how the "Practice of Children's Dentistry" should be carried out. He is an author as well as clinician and is in great demand by dental societies everywhere. Dr. G. Thaddeus Gregory, a name synonymous with the automatic chisel technique, will be on hand with improved methods for

*(Continued on page 15)*

# Dentistry and the Changing Order

Joseph D. Lohman, Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Sociology,  
American University, Washington, D. C.

*The interest of the dentist is in technical service to the individual patient; that of the sociologist, in the technique of transforming prevalent need of dental service in the community into "effective" demand. Can social policies be formulated within a democracy which will satisfy both of these interests? To answer this question some knowledge of the economic and social world is essential. The introduction of the machine has led to the industrialization of society, a highly refined division of labor, and the organization of ownership into corporations. The insecurity of individuals outside this monopoly of power has led to organizations of labor and of farmers. Accompanying these changes is the deepening and spread of the democratic idea, which leads these groups to strive to make "effective" demand of their need for health care. Can the health services adapt their organization to these social changes?*

As a preliminary consideration, I should like to assess the role of the social scientist in this lecture series. There is an opinion widely held among professional groups such as your own that the sociologist, the economist, the political scientist are by the nature of their interests disposed to criticize and, indeed, condemn existing arrangements. By many minds, social scientists are regarded as radical idealists who have an unwarranted amount of confidence in governmental controls and an utter disregard for the realities of human nature and the freedoms associated with private property.

This attitude is not wholly unfounded for there are many students of social life who have not refrained from attempting to impose their own preferences and value positions upon the groups to which they have secured access. In effect, many such students of society have arrogated to themselves the privileges of indicating what is right and what ought to be, in matters social.

My colleagues and I, in our remarks, do not propose to suggest the policies which should be adopted by either the dental or the medical profession. It is not within the compass of a sociologist to appraise the ethical content or the

technical and professional considerations incident to the practice of medicine and dentistry.

Furthermore, we do not propose to suggest the policies which should be adopted by either the dental or the medical professions in the organization and administration of the health services. Indeed, it is because we have a concern that social policy and social action too often reflect the considered welfare of neither the public at large, nor the professional and technical groups involved that we venture to discuss with you some crucial aspects of our social world in general and the organization and provision of the health services in particular. This, with a view to creating the necessary precondition to the formulation of social policies which will foster at one and the same time the public welfare and the immediate interests of those specialized professions who are in the service of that public.

## PERSPECTIVES

A discussion of the health services as between students of society and members of a highly individualistic and professional activity such as dentistry presents certain difficulties. Your experience, in your office, has been with the needs and problems of individuals. You know your patients in terms of the services they have sought and the technical means

\*This paper is the first of a series of lectures on "The Dentist in the Social Order," a study course presented by the Chicago Dental Society and the University of Chicago. Subsequent lectures will be published in future issues.

necessary to treat their dental problems. Furthermore, your patients have, for the most part, been individuals capable of commanding your services. This again has directed your attention to the patient as an individual. Nearly every practice then may be said to consist mainly of a series of individual patients presenting a varied assortment of technical dental problems.

On the other hand, we would direct your attention first to the community, not to the patients whom you have encountered in your chairs but to great numbers of the community who have not, or cannot find their way to your office. As such they do not appear as problems in dental technique but as individuals who for some reason or another are unable to command your services. Hence, our perspectives are at opposite poles. Our considerations will be community-wide rather than individual and our technical concern will be with the social and economic difficulties incident to making "effective" the demand for dental service.

We note these widely separated poles of interest, not to delimit our field of inquiry but rather to indicate the necessity for a discussion which will permit them to converge upon each other. An adequate and sympathetic understanding of dental health problems requires not only a comprehension of technical dental matters but also an understanding of the larger problems of general health and the even broader panorama of social well-being in democratic society.

#### THE CHALLENGE

A fundamental point that cannot be over-emphasized if one would understand the attitude of the public toward the health professions, is the need for viewing the broad national scene inside which the specific demands and the new aspirations of the public are being formulated; rather than to confine ourselves to a view of any individual practice as such. Throughout this series of lectures we must lift our sights beyond our dental

chairs, beyond our several practices, out into the larger community where the social and economic aspects of the dental health problem can be encountered.

Medicine and dentistry, along with other functional groups are distressed and apprehensive over the rapidly increasing and bewildering dimensions of government. But these expansions in the area of the public as against private action are easily understood. They are in no small measure an expression of man's need for security in an increasingly insecure world. Masses of men have suffered privation and frustration. Under the impersonal operation of the modern industrial system with its sensitive inter-relationship of all its parts, men find themselves the unwitting creatures of vast unseen forces. Utterly dependent, as the workman is, upon a job for a livelihood and even life itself, he has come to seek his security by whatever means seemed necessary. In some countries he has even foregone his freedom, so intense was his need for economic and psychic security.

The problems of insecurity and frustration are of such dimensions that they can be addressed only by agencies which are as broad and encompassing as the scene in which the problems have emerged. Through collective action, masses of people are attempting to overcome the insecurity and frustration of our urban-industrial world. Without other alternatives, the confidence of the masses is increasingly expressed in government, as that singular form of collective action in which their power can be expressed and can secure results.

This bid for security is compelling and irresistible. In one fashion or another the fear and worries of the masses will be mitigated, perhaps unwisely as in some lands, by a misplaced confidence in a dictator's offering of protection against the ordinary social miseries and risks with which they cannot cope as individuals. Perhaps, more wisely by adopting social measures which permit the retention of the basic freedoms, yet offer protection against the risks with which the indi-

vidual cannot deal. In the frustration of the masses, coupled with their great political power, lies a serious challenge to the social order. Under majority rule, in a democracy, a formula may be imposed upon a profession or a functional group without its advice and counsel. Furthermore, the profession may contribute to its own dilemma by its inability or unwillingness to participate in the public discussions. The imposition of a formula upon the professions can have consequences as fearful as a program which disregards mass needs and is self-defeating through the promotion of insecurity and psychological frustration.

The problem of the health professions, as with every constructively functional group in modern democratic society is double-edged. *Can social policies be formulated within a democracy which will serve the broad needs of the whole population, yet under such conditions as will insure the integrity of medical and dental knowledge and skill?* The affirmative answer to this question depends largely upon whether medicine and dentistry are equipped to fulfill their roles in the formulation of public policy. The health professions are confronted with a necessary precondition to the discharge of this responsibility. Dentistry must possess that indispensable minimum of knowledge about the social world in terms of which its own fund of scientific and technical knowledge may be centered. This is, as we see it, not only the dilemma of the health professions but of all functional groups in a society which proposes to profit by an extension of the division of labor, that is, specialization, and yet would foster and realize the democratic ideal.

## REVOLUTION

It is interesting to note how dramatically men have been affected in their thinking by the advent of the atomic bomb. The most conservative and hide-bound, freely and readily suggest the notion that with the first detonation in New Mexico there was ushered in a new

age, the age of atomic power. Scientists, as well as laymen, are speculating as to its social implications. But the social consequences of the application of steam to manufacturing and transportation, and electricity to the transmission of power have not been without similar revolutionary significance. We are living today in the midst of a *world revolution*, a revolution which is nonetheless real and inescapable whether we recognize it and enter into it, or attempt to deny its existence and turn our backs upon it. One cannot merely turn his back upon an erupting volcano or upon an earthquake; one must flee it. Even so men cannot merely turn their backs upon the revolution of our times. There are no longer any idyllic islands such as the proverbial ones of the southern seas which offer a refuge from the cares of the larger world. These romantic islands have acquired new meanings and new associations. Their new names are the new and tragic symbols of a revolution upon which we attempted to turn our backs.

But if you cannot escape the revolution, you can enter into it. It can be rationally understood and deliberately treated. The lava, the brimstone and the fire need not engulf us; man can, indeed, must, enter into this revolution of our times. I suspect that many of you have anticipated me and assumed that this revolution of which I speak is just another name for the war. There are others of you who see in my reference subversive attempts to upset our economic order, and again there are those of you who behold a revolution in the hearts of men. None of these things is the revolution of which I speak; they are only symptoms of it. The two significant events of this generation, World War II and the great depression of the thirties are crises initiated by the failure of men to enter into the real more basic revolution of our times. Complacent men have denied the fact of these fundamental changes, others have confounded themselves by taking conflicting, ambiguous and contradictory positions.



This world revolution, which reaches into the recesses of China, India, Latin America, as well as every village and great city of America, takes on two aspects, first, *the flowering and spread of the democratic ideal*, and second, *the industrialization and mechanization of society*. By the first, I mean simply that all men everywhere have been or are being infected with the virus of the equalitarian ideal. Men everywhere are coming to believe that they are all entitled to more of the good things of life. There are new minima for men as men.

#### THE MACHINE

It is already clear that the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the present century are historically distinguished by this "march of democracy." Simultaneous with the increasing demands of the masses that they be permitted to participate in the kind of a life that was formerly the privilege of only the upper classes of society, the world has experienced a transformation in the techniques of production. The nations of the western world, and more recently of the east, have changed from a technology and economy based upon handicraft production to a technology and economy based upon the machine.

The machine has magnified the productivity of the modern world a thousandfold, but in so doing it has affected a corresponding organization of economic and social life, adapted to its mode of most efficient operation. The machine has encouraged a tremendous and continuing extension of the division of labor. Society has become a complex of highly specialized skills and techniques. Within the sciences, the professions, the skilled occupations, men are acquiring knowledge, and skills with reference to more and more minute and detailed aspects of life. We are confronted, however, as a result of such specialization, with what borders on a *trained incapacity* to make rational decisions with reference to matters outside the narrow realm of the specialists' competency. Although the

division of labor of the machine age has increased our mutual interdependence, it has decreased our capacity for understanding the working of the total social mechanism.

Every social institution of our times has experienced the impact of the machine with its new organizational requirements and its great productive potential. Correspondingly there have appeared new and more pressing demands upon our social institutions as the imagination and appetites of men have been fired by the democratic ideal.

#### COLLECTIVIST ORGANIZATIONS

Through an understanding of these conditions and events that are shaping our contemporary world we may gain some comprehension of the specific problems which confront the health professions. Organized dentistry and medicine are experiencing today what has already been apparent in the changing family, the growth of the metropolitan community the centralization of governmental authority and the transformation in the church, namely a grouping after that organization and arrangement which will permit a realization of the enduring and basic values for which these institutions stand. In the case of the health services it becomes a search for that organization of the professions and the arrangements for offering their services which will permit the delivery of medical and dental care under conditions best adapted to the newly developing social scene.

#### CORPORATIONS

I should like to take a few minutes to bring to mind the nature and consequence of the technological revolution as it has manifested itself in our own United States. The last century has witnessed a more radical transformation of our world than all the preceding periods of human history. These changes have been primarily affected by modification



in economic life and the social relation attendant upon the production and distribution of material goods. Although the United States had begun the transition from a distinctly self-sufficient subsistence economy of agriculture to a modern urbanized industrial economy about 1800 when machines were introduced from the British Isles into the New England cotton textile industry, the period immediately preceding and following the Civil War marked the mushroom growth of railroads and the mass production industries. The extensive use of the corporation as the business device which offered the most effective means of utilizing the capital of small investors in the new large scale enterprise, paralleled these industrial developments. By 1890 the net value of manufactured products exceeded that of agricultural production and thirty years later, the census of 1920 revealed that the number of people employed in manufacturing and who were concentrated in great urban centers, exceeded the number of people employed in agriculture.

Thus, within a short span of 150 years and mainly within the last 75 years of those 150, the United States has become an industrial nation in which production is largely mechanized and concentrated in large factories. The worker no longer owns the machines for these require large amounts of capital. The American workman has become a wage laborer, dependent for his livelihood upon the availability of a job within large scale business enterprises, closely held and integrally related under the corporate system of business organization.

The elaboration of the corporate structure has made serious changes in the nature of our traditional competitive free enterprise system. In 1904 corporations engaged in manufacturing comprised 23.6% of the number of industrial establishments; employed 70.6% of the wage earners; and produced 73.7% of the total value of products. By 1929 they comprised 48.3% of the manufacturing establishments; employed 89.9% of the

wage earners, and produced 92.1% of the total value of products. In mining and quarrying the concentration of power and control has been even more marked. 28.6% of the establishments which employed 85% of the wage earners in 1902 had either absorbed or brought about the liquidation of so many of their competitors that their number by 1929 represented 63% of the establishments, employed 94.7% of the wage earners, and produced 95.7% of the total value of products.

Furthermore, corporate ownership is concentrated in a comparatively small number of corporate firms. The 394 largest corporations comprising less than one-tenth of one per cent of all corporations owned in 1937 about 45% of the total of corporate assets. On the other hand, the 228,721 corporations with average total assets of less than \$50,000 (fifty-five per cent of all corporations) owned only 1.4% of the total assets of reporting corporations.

Under the war emergency we have been dependent upon our existing economic structure to bring about the rapid production of the instruments of war, as a consequence the large manufacturing and mining companies through their strategic position have benefited by war contracts. By March 1940, 68 companies had received about two-thirds of the \$14,200,000,000 in war orders let to that date. In the last half of 1940, 140 concerns had received 95% of the prime contracts some of which were later sublet. In this way, the war period has witnessed the absorption or elimination of a very large number of small manufacturers and small businessmen.

There is a similar concentration in the hands of comparatively few persons of the profits from these undertakings. A study by the Securities and Exchange Commission revealed that in 1937 the 10,000 persons with the highest dividend incomes owned about one-quarter of all stock of American corporations. Less than 75,000 persons or less than 1% of all stockholders (and these are less than one-fifth of 1% of all income recipients)

owned fully one-half of all corporate stock owned by individuals.

In the rural community, similar trends are apparent. There has been a notable increase in farm tenancy over individual ownership. By 1935, 42% of American farmers were tenant farmers while in more recent years both tenants and small owners are being cast in the role of agricultural laborers or are migrating to cities because the mechanization of the farm has increased the number of large land holdings.

The effects of this picture of concentration upon the income pattern of the American people is far reaching and dramatic. In 1935, 73% of the American people received family incomes under \$1,500 per year and notwithstanding the comparatively full employment and higher wage rates of 1942 which must be set against the inflated price level of that year, 34% received family incomes under \$1,500 per year and 65.7% under \$2,500 in that year. The effect of this pattern on the distribution of family expenditures is decisive and limiting. Consumer expenditure studies reveal that amounts spent for various items in the family budget vary in almost direct proportion to variations in income. The effects upon the health and medical services which various classes of the population can command is a subject which will be discussed at greater length in a subsequent lecture.

The aforementioned concentrations have had, not only a direct influence upon the economic status of various classes of the population, but they have made increasingly difficult the movement from class to class. Power concentrated in the hands of a few has affected patterns of consumption as well as the wages and working conditions of the population. These conditions have in turn profoundly altered the health problem of the nation.

#### **OTHER COLLECTIVISM**

I have noted the fears and frustrations which have been the lot of masses

of people under the operation of an increasingly impersonal and insecure economic and social world. The labor movement and collective action among farm groups have developed as a forthright attempt on the part of workers, dependent upon wages or helpless as individuals, to meet the challenge of monopoly power. Workers first attempted to organize and advance their interests collectively with reference to wage matters, but in recent years they have moved beyond an exclusive concern with collective bargaining in relation to wages and working conditions into a concern for their members as consumers and citizens of the democracy. Their health and the provision of medical and dental care has become a marked and integral part of their action program. The concentration of economic power, through the development of corporate system on one side and through collective action by employee groups on the other has had its obvious repercussions on government. Each has exercised pressure and influence in securing advantages, immunity or protection, often in the public weal and at other times at variance with it. In any event the regulating activities of government have been increased a thousand fold and in matters of crisis, of fundamental importance, the role of government has been invoked. Indeed, it may be said that the public when confronted by an unsatisfying provision and distribution of the essential values and gains of our democratic way of life, turns to government as the agency with sufficient power to set down private and vested interests and subordinate them to the general welfare.

It is not my purpose, by these remarks to minimize the favorable effects of industrialization and our great productive capacity to produce. The scientific and technological changes incident to industrialization have elevated the American standard of living to unparalleled heights. There are many, however, who meet the current proposals for the reorganization of dental and medical care with the bland statements that our health

services have made great progress and are superior to those of other lands. I would note, however, that the benefits of industrialization and modern science are not equally shared by the various segments of our population.

#### HEALTH SERVICE PROBLEM

A consideration of the adequacy of present methods for the provision of medical and dental care does not suggest any lack of appreciation of the great contributions and accomplishments of American Medicine. However, it is hardly appropriate to judge the adequacy of present health services by comparing the health of the nation today with what it was at some time in the past or by comparing our conditions with those of another country. The real challenge is whether we now make adequate use of the resources which we possess. Do we do effectively what we know how to do and are capable of doing. There are millions among us who do not share the fruits of our new energies, skills, and vast resources and the question arises whether a more effective organization of our

health services might not eliminate these blighted areas in the nation's profile of health and disease. Studies to which we shall refer have demonstrated the inability of great numbers of individuals to make "effective" their demand for medical and dental care notwithstanding the availability and accessibility of practitioners and institutional resources. On the other hand, there are whole communities, even states whose resources are so limited that entire populations are without adequate medical and dental provision. In many states there are wholesale deficiencies in personnel, facilities or both.

The disabilities, economic as they are, appear at two levels, lack of individual income at many points within the nation, and the depressed areas, wherein whole communities are unable to attract the benefits of modern medicine because of a community-wide lack of resources. Those who look to our history and complacently pride themselves in past accomplishments fail to face the real issue, namely; can medicine and dentistry provide service for these individuals and groups if it is more effectively organized?

*(To be continued February 1)*

---

# Children's Dentistry Again Meets the Challenge

Dr. George R. Morgan to Be January Essayist

Believing that true prevention starts with the child, the Chicago Dental Society has selected a children's specialist for the January Monthly Meeting. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, January 11th, in the Red Lacquer Room at the Palmer House. No less an authority than Dr. George R. Morgan, Professor of Operative Dentistry and head of the department of Pedodontia at Marquette University Dental School, will be the speaker. It is probably just a coincidence that the chairman of the Program Committee, Dr. George Teuscher, is himself a pedodontist and that good dentistry for children is his watchword. Nevertheless, the members of the Chicago Dental Society may feel assured of an evening well spent and should resolve to start the New Year right by attending the January meeting.

## PEDODONTIA

Just when the profession "went Latin" and started naming its specialties as abstrusely as possible cannot be ascertained. (We even have Endodontists now.) But call it by any name, a paper on "Children's Dentistry" should arouse an enthusiastic response. Governmental agencies are spending vast sums of money for educational programs and dentistry, necessarily, will profit by them. The radio, the newspaper, the magazine, and corps of health workers are rapidly informing

the public of its health needs. No doubt the dental hygienist will assume a role that will have far reaching results. Dr. John C. Brauer of the University of Iowa School of Dentistry states that "education has as its primary purpose the teaching of the art of living, and health is certainly an important factor." Research workers are looking continually for methods to prevent dental caries which, together with the common cold, is still a scourge to the human race. Dr. Morgan in his paper will stress these important points and lead up to a discussion of the practical aspects of children's dentistry such as: X-rays, cavity preparation, pulp liners, filling materials, space maintainers, prophylaxis, habit correction (thumb sucking), fees, and the management of the child patient.

## DR. MORGAN

Dr. Morgan is no stranger to Chicago Dental Society audiences. He was on the essay program of the 1944 Midwinter Meeting and has appeared before many of the branch societies. He is an accomplished essayist and clinician and a student of child psychology, having written many articles on that subject. He has been active in organized dentistry as a past-president of the Wisconsin State Dental Society and presently as Trustee for the 9th District.—*James H. Keith.*



## Buy More Victory Bonds

# LETTERS

E. FRANK INSKIPP, D.D.S.

135 STOCKTON STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

December 3, 1945

Dear Doctor Kesel:

Your published comments in the November 15th issue of your publication on State Board Examinations was most interesting. May I state that the "Current Opinion" offered much food for thought.

I was deeply shocked, however, by two comments and to such a degree that I feel urged to say so in a letter. Perhaps others are doing likewise, or perhaps they are merely ignoring their significance.

I allude particularly to the statements by Doctors Bernard D. Friedman and Bradford Brown. We recognize the privilege of dentists to select the kind of service they wish to render after graduation, according to their preference and degree of selected skill. But, because of the lack of selection of a type of service, to make such manifestly untrue statements as the following calls for questioning.

1. "Pounding foil is archaic and a left over from prehistoric times in dentistry. Foil has no place in modern practice."

2. "Foil? Does anyone still do that?"

I am personally not an old timer in practice (but a short fourteen years), so do not want to be listed as an old time "bitter ender." Those who have brought modern and advanced methods into the use of this material have eliminated most of its objectionable features and have

helped to retain its place, still first, in dental restoration materials. Our national literature (the J.A.D.A. for example) has in the past year published some excellent papers on this subject. The foil manufacturers are still selling a great deal of foil to dentists. Patients are still, having once been convinced, demanding dentists "that are foil operators."

Your state board examination problem is something else, of course, and I do not want to enter that discussion, but please tell these two gentlemen that I can give them many, many names of those who "still do that."

Both Dr. Friedman and Dr. Brown are undoubtedly highly respected men in their profession, or their opinion would never have been sought in the first place. Please know that I understand that; it is because of this that I write, for their understanding and appreciation of "the other side of the story" is truly important if dentistry is to maintain the standards it has reached and the reputation it has earned.

Kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

E. Frank Inskipp

Editor's Note: *Both Dr. Friedman and Dr. Brown wish it known that their published statements do not reflect their true opinion. Both believe foil has a place in modern practice, in fact Dr. Brown states that he does pound foil.*

## MIDWINTER MEETING

(Continued from page 6)

the "Removal of Impacted Teeth." Dr. Reed O. Dingman of Grand Rapids, distinguished oral surgeon, will present a clinic that will be of particular interest to the man in general practice. "The Treatment of Pulpless Teeth by the Sulfonamides and Penicillin," a particularly apropos clinic, will be demonstrated by Dr. Louis I. Grossman of Philadelphia. Some really beautiful "Amalgam Restorations," that would make any dentist

proud, will be shown by Dr. E. Carl Miller of Cleveland. These and many other clinicians (after all, we've got to save some material for next month's story) will display their wares at the 1946 Midwinter Meeting. And, don't forget, the exhibitors will be there with all the newest features in dental equipment. They may not have much to sell but they'll give you a quick look for free!—  
*James H. Keith.*



# EDITORIAL

---

## DENTISTRY IS ANEMIC!

If dentistry doesn't get a generous transfusion of young blood soon, dental practice cannot maintain the standards that are expected of it. The number of students now enrolled in the accelerated program in dental education is barely sufficient to replace the annual loss of personnel through death and retirement. There is a notable decline in the number of first year dental students this year; only 1,197 freshman dental students in the entire country. Last year there were 2,496. If an enormous increase in registrants is not immediately forthcoming the dental profession cannot cope with the expanding demands for dental service that necessity and dental health education are creating.

It is estimated that approximately five times as many dentists as are now in practice will be necessary to provide for the accumulated dental needs of the population. Obviously if more dentists are not trained, substandard forms of practice will develop in attempts to meet the demands. Such a breakdown will be detrimental to both the public and the profession.

Every channel should be explored and every source sought for interesting more and better students into becoming dentists. Several deterrents must be overcome. For instance the only association that many young people have had with a dentist has been a painful one. Consequently they think none too kindly of dentistry and are anxious to avoid any thought of the subject. Then too the educational and financial requirements for dentistry are practically the same as for medicine, yet medicine holds much more glamor for the young mind because it deals directly with life and death.

Dental treatment requires time; it cannot be given by prescription. Practically every one needs dental attention of some type, and teeth do not get well without the dentist. In our opinion the number of practicing dentists should at least equal the number of physicians. Every dental college in the country should have a waiting list of student applicants similar to that enjoyed by most medical colleges. It is the responsibility of organized dentistry and of every dentist who thinks well of his profession to strive for an expansion in the profession sufficient to meet the public need.

A move in the right direction is the youth night that the Chicago Dental Society will sponsor at a regular monthly meeting this spring. According to present plans each member will be urged to bring a young man or woman of talent and character who might be interested in studying dentistry. If he has no protégé of his own, vocational guidance directors in the Chicago high schools will be invited to provide one. The program will be directed toward stimulating a desire in the young people to become dentists. The three dental colleges in the

city will hold open house during the afternoon and conducted tours will permit prospective students to observe dental education in action. Columbus and Cincinnati have conducted successfully "Father and Son" programs.

The Council on Dental Education and the American Association of Dental Schools should sponsor a motion picture for high school and junior college audiences. It should be written and acted by professional talent and made as attractive as possible. The picture should tell a story that will not be forgotten, whether or not a person studies dentistry. It should depict the essential public health service a dentist renders; it should illustrate a student's life and give information about the curriculum; it should emphasize the life a dentist lives in his community, it should point out that he conducts his own office and regulates his hours.

Our responsibilities do not stop with such measures. We, as individual dentists, should strive to conduct ourselves at all times in a manner that will enhance the prestige of our profession. We must guard our speech so that derogatory statements, although spoken facetiously, do not reach public ears. By individual example and initiative we can do much to attract the right kind of students into dentistry.

#### **SOCIO-ECONOMICS**

An eight-week lecture course devoted to provocative discussions on the subject "The Dentist in the Social Order" has been completed. It was sponsored jointly by the Chicago Dental Society and the University of Chicago.

While the lectures were well attended, the audiences should have been much larger considering the importance of the subject and the caliber of the speakers.

Many requests have been received for the compilation in printed form of the information presented. To meet these desires and to provide a wider audience for the valuable contributions, the lectures will be published in THE FORT-NIGHTLY REVIEW, the Illinois Dental Journal and the Journal of the American Dental Association. The published material will be collected and bound for distribution.

Publication is started in this issue of the REVIEW. No dentist can read these articles without benefit and without the realization that the far reaching social changes we are experiencing will have a significant influence on dental practice.  
—Robert G. Kesel.

# NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

---

## RETURNED OFFICERS URGED TO REPORT

The members of the Chicago Dental Society who are returning from the service are urged to notify the office of the Society of their return as soon as possible. Many times the Society has an important need for an up-to-date list of its ex-service members. For the present it must rely on obtaining this information from the individuals themselves. Notice should be mailed to 30 North Michigan Avenue or phone State 7925.

## MEDICAL CENTER APPROPRIATIONS APPROVED

The Illinois Post-war Planning Commission has approved the expenditure of \$641,000 for the purchase of property for the Medical Center on Chicago's west side. David Brill, secretary of the Medical Center Commission, stated that the amount was only a start toward the acquisition of the land needed. It possibly would amount to only seven or eight per cent of the total needed. He pointed out that this was a good time to buy because much of the property wanted is tax delinquent. Eventually the Center will cover 305 acres in 2,200 parcels bounded by Ashland and Oakley boulevards, Congress street and Roosevelt Road.

## PHYSICIANS MAP HEALTH PROGRAM

The presidents of twenty-five state medical societies met recently in Chicago and drew up a voluntary health program as an alternative to President Truman's program for medical care. The physicians advocated a voluntary non-profit health insurance program for each state. It was stated that forty-seven such plans are now in operation in twenty-five states. They have proved that the subscriber can

be furnished the service of a physician of his choice, hospitalization, surgical care and medicines for sixty cents a month.

They also advocate a secretary of public health and welfare as a new position in the President's cabinet. The secretary would be a practicing physician and would have jurisdiction over every federal agency related to health.

## HOLLAND DENTIST VISITS CHICAGO

Lauding the high standards of dentistry in America, Dr. L. C. Nord of Hague, Holland, Secretary of the International Dental Federation, recently visited the three dental colleges in Chicago to obtain information to help in the dental rehabilitation of Holland.

On a government mission to collect data about recent advances in dentistry here, Dr. Nord explained that the only dental college in Holland had been closed by the Nazis over two and one-half years ago at the same time that all other colleges and universities were closed. The school, he said, had not been bombed, although it was damaged by military occupation.

"We were ready to reorganize dentistry in Holland in 1939," he pointed out, "when international developments made the reorganization impossible. Now we want to bring dentistry up to the highest standards and start fresh on a new level."

Dr. Nord left Chicago on October 26. He will inspect dental colleges in the East and visit Washington before returning to Holland.

The International Dental Federation had forty-five affiliated countries in pre-war years. One of the organization's major functions was sponsoring international dental congresses every five years which some 10,000 dentists from all over the world attended.

# What Now?

By Frederick T. Barich



Let's talk about words. No, it isn't a very interesting subject because most of us take them for granted and do nothing further about them. Even if some yokel mispronounces a simple word no one corrects him. If one were foolish enough to correct him, both might end up with black eyes. Feuds and even wars have started for lesser reasons; so it ain't worth it. However, we in America are prone to murder the King's English. If it were reversed perhaps we would be happier. Who knows? Maybe it should have been done long ago.<sup>1</sup> Anyhow it wasn't; so we will have to suffer along with it. This being the case, we should do something about it. The least we could do would be to recognize the differences in similar words and learn also how to pronounce them. These, of course, were grammar school exercises which, for some reason or other, escaped our attention. When the fifth grade teacher was ex-

plaining the difference between book and broom, for example, little Mary was having her pigtails dipped in the ink well by prankish Johnny; so to this day Mary and Johnny pronounce book and broom the same way—book, usually the right way because everybody pronounces book as book; but broom is generally mispronounced—the same diacritical marks being self-inferred in the latter. The result is manifest by mispronunciation of all monosyllabic words which contain the double o's. Now, if we multiply the ink well incident by 3,295,449<sup>2</sup> we have some idea why so many Marys and Johnnys exist in this country. Here are a few dandies which tend to confuse the foreigner who was taught to speak and spell phonetically. Over the years and even now much fun is poked at the newcomer who is trying hard to learn our language. Hardly a day passes without one hearing by direction or indirection some crack about an unfortunate's diction or pronunciation. No wonder the poor guy becomes confused even though he has been in the country for a long time. Our own language with its intricacies of spelling etc., confuses us; so we should have compassion on the poor suckers who try to adopt us, our language and ways of life. Toss in the slang which in itself changes with each ambulant generation and you'll begin to get the idea. The aforementioned dandies are: rough, slough, trough, thorough, and through. You can recognize the similarities in spelling. Let's consider the pronunciation; rough is ruff to anybody unless he lives in a borough (not burrow, not burro)<sup>3</sup>; slough is sloo to the duck hunter, sluff to the scientist or loafer and slou or slau, the au or ou being pronounced like the ou in ouch to the dictionary (slew was left out purposely because it might confuse somebody); trough is troff to a horse or pig; thorough is thuro to everyone except the slougher (sluffer not slooer); through is throo in any language and the whole damned mess is rough and tough (not too or tow or tou or tau) on everyone including ourselves. Now, if shaded meanings are injected to various words the confusion becomes greater, to wit: A rough and tough on the beam and in the groove at the trough were solid with a goon and his drip until they moughed<sup>4</sup> the last heat. You sea, it awl is vary simpel! Hooz Nuts? AHNYTAOY.<sup>5</sup>

1. There's phood for thought hear.

2. This is the pneumber of phyphth grades in our school system. Iph you don't beleave it count them yourself.

3. Easterners live in boroughs and rabbits live in burrows. Maybe that's why rabbits are now

(Continued on page 20)

# Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society

December 18, 1945

Palmer House

The third regular meeting of the Society was called to order by President Zielinski at 8:30 p.m. A motion was regularly made and severally seconded that the reading of the minutes of the meeting of November 27 be dispensed with inasmuch as they have been published in *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW*. Motion carried. Following this action a motion was regularly made and severally seconded that the minutes of the meeting of November 27 be approved as prepared by the Secretary and published in the December 15 issue of *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW*. Motion carried.

Reports of boards and standing committee—none.

Reports of special committees—none.

Unfinished business—none.

New business—none.

The following names of members of the Society recently returned from active duty in the armed forces were read by President Zielinski and each man was asked to rise: Emil L. Aison, Harry M. Berman, Edward J. Berkenstadt, L. V. Foley, H. Fonjemie, W. J. Kaiser, Solomon S. Levadi, N. E. Linderoth, A. F. Mayer, R. C. McDonald, Stefan Osusky, J. D. Padula, L. C. Pfeiffer, H. V. Phillips, J. C. Rizzo, Leonard J. Sherwin, V. E. Siedlinski, F. X. Spera and R. L. Straub.

On behalf of the membership the president expressed the deep appreciation and sincere feeling of indebtedness for the many sacrifices each of these

members has made. The Society, Dr. Zielinski reported, had recently established a Veterans Service Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. James H. Keith, which is anxious and willing to serve each of the veterans in any capacity.

Following the introduction of these veterans a rising vote of thanks and round of applause was given by the membership.

Dr. Robert G. Kesel, vice-chairman of the Monthly Program Committee, was presented by the president. He, in turn, presented Dr. Edward J. Ryan, who acted as topic leader of the symposium, "The Conduct of a Successful Practice."

Dr. Ryan introduced the following members of the panel of the symposium: Dr. Lloyd H. Dodd, "The Human Factor in Dental Practice"; Dr. W. N. Miller, "Psychological Causes and Effects in Office Practice"; and Dr. Charles H. Kendall, "Business Factors in Dental Practice."

After the symposium the audience and the speakers engaged in a lively but informal discussion of the general subject.

Dr. Zielinski thanked each of the speakers for his very excellent presentation, and adjourned the meeting at 10:45 p.m.

Approximately 300 members and guests were in attendance.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert J. Wells, Secretary

---

## WHAT NOW?

(Continued from page 19)

homeless; their burrows have been taken over by the N.H.A. in order to alleviate the present housing shortage. That would make burrows boroughs, wouldn't it? To simplify it further, a burro is an underprivileged jackass.

4. Really this should have been muffed; but personally I cannot figure out why it wasn't spelled as I spelled it by Webster and Co. It would be as sensible as the others.

5. Figure it out yourself. (Klew—its noo yeres.)



# NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

## ENGLEWOOD

My, how this old world moves! And for the good, too! Doesn't seem anytime ago that I was writing that so and so had gone into his country's service and had lit out for such and such a place. Now here they come smiling back! . . . Linn Cooley has just been released and is soon to be back in practice. . . . John Evans is also released and will be at work here with us at 79th and Ashland. . . . C. A. Sinard gets on the returned list this issue and will be ready to work soon. . . . Al Person knows God's country when he sees it and so spent some Thanksgiving time in southern Illinois. . . . The reports of Ike Harris' death have been grossly exaggerated (shades of old Sam Clemens). In fact, Ike has taken a new lease on life and recently has been elected president of the Chicago Oral Surgeons' Society. . . . We hear Scotty Morange is toasting to a nice brown down in Florida. . . . Everybody had the usual wonderful time at the "Old Timers' Night," especially the friends of winner No. 13. . . . Here's the information on the January meeting: Dr. Palnez, a South American authority on the gold inlay, who is now conducting a post graduate course at Northwestern, will be the speaker. Better come for a refresher! . . . Word comes of the death of Jerry Murphy's wife after a long illness. We extend sincere sympathy to members of the family. . . . In the death of Charley Hillier, Englewood loses a staunch standby. May we remember him always as a student, a worker, a friend and a man.—*Webster Byrne, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

## KENWOOD-HYDE PARK

Our January 8 meeting will prove an innovation to many. The subject has a new "twist" to it as it involves the movement of teeth. This movement is to facilitate the placing of crowns and bridges.

Dr. Robert Riemer of Illinois University will be the speaker. . . . Jimmy Lynch is in town. He has been in the Pacific area as far as Japan and reports back to duty as division officer aboard the U.S.S. Wisconsin. . . . Speaking of the Navy, La Mar Harris' many Kenwood friends will be happy to hear that he has been promoted to the rank of full commander. . . . Louis (better than Crosby) Christopher boasts of a fifth son in the family. . . . President Mike Levin spent a week at Starved Rock just before the holidays. Food was so good that B. Z. Black and family went down there too. Looks like better meals are in store for Kenwood from B. Z.'s sojourn. . . . Les Butler, former Kenwood member, was unfortunate in having his new La Grange office destroyed by fire. . . . Grover Schubert says wild life in Woodstock is so plentiful that pheasants fly through the windows. . . . The officers extend their best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.—*Sylvester W. Cotter, Branch Correspondent.*

## NORTH SIDE

The lecture given by Dr. Orban at the December meeting kept the audience spellbound. Those who missed this meeting did themselves an injustice. Another event of the evening was Dr. Preston Bradley's after dinner speech, which was enjoyed by everyone. . . . Don't forget February 4, when the next scientific session will take place. . . . Manley Elliott is taking reservations for our annual Ladies' Night to be held on January 19 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. . . . Russell Boothe was a guest at the North Shore Kiwanis Club luncheon at the Edgewater Beach. . . . C. M. Lachmann, who has been back in civilian life a short time, is expected back at Northcenter and will probably locate on the fifth floor in the Lincoln Security building. . . . Bob Riemer shot his quota of pheasants in

South Dakota, but Drs. White and Jones weren't so lucky in their hunt for quail in southern Illinois. . . . Edwin and Mrs. Matson encountered nine inches of snow at Spread Eagle, Wisconsin. When shoveling the snow away from his garage door, Matson uncovered a patch of grass which attracted a flock of hungry prairie chickens—a sight never seen before in that vicinity. . . . A. L. Boman went down to Cairo looking for ducks but returned without them. . . . Ed Luebke bagged a 1200 pound buck in Woodruff, Wisconsin. Should be enough meat for all winter. . . . Meyer Poliak left on December 22 for a family reunion in Los Angeles. He expects to stay about five weeks. . . . Arthur Allen went to New York to take the George Clapp course in prosthetics. . . . Walter Christiansen's son, Donald, has been in Yokohama for the past three weeks. He is stationed on the "Westward Ho." . . . Those wishing to participate in the North Side Bowling League, please get in touch with Bill Young. . . . Art Blim has been ill with the flu. . . . Clyde West has been away from the office for the past few weeks, not feeling up to par. . . . D. J. Normoyle is back at work after undergoing some treatment for his hands. . . . We wish to extend our sympathy to Bill Kangas in the loss of both his mother and father, who died two months apart. We hope the New Year will be happier for Bill.—*Roy O. Schulz, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

#### NORTH SUBURBAN

Bill Heller is practicing with his brother John in his former office in Des Plaines. . . . Roger Williams is one of those versatile people. He is an alderman, a member of the school board, and conducts his practice in Palatine. . . . Upon his release from the Navy, F. L. Hoxsey will take over Russell Smith's office. Russell will visit his sister in Oklahoma and then go to Florida for a rest. . . . The Winnetka-Kenilworth-Glencoe party was a big success. The ability of Charlie Mansfield contributed much to the result. . . . Roy Terry is back at his office and feeling

fine. . . . George Howell is out of the Army and practicing in his former office in Hubbard Woods. . . . Paul Bass is looking for an office. . . . Bob Lasater's son has returned from the Navy. . . . Ira Williams' son is taking a vacation since his return from Munich. He served with the Army engineers through the German campaign. Ira's daughter, Barbara, has been in Ireland with the Red Cross since February. . . . Edgar Coolidge is a grandfather. His son, John, returned from the Navy a week before the birth of John Duncan Coolidge. David, his other son, is on the battleship Iowa. . . . W. D. Speaks was in town enroute to Houston, Texas. He will return shortly when separated from the Navy. Twenty pounds less weight makes him look and feel fine. . . . Monday, January 14, is the date set for the next regular meeting of the North Suburban Branch. The Aladdin room of the Orrington Hotel will be the location. Bill Rausch, chairman of the program committee, has arranged to have Dr. Chauncey Maher speak on "Coronary Disease as It Relates to the Dentist." Large attendance: Better meetings.—*H. Q. Conley, Branch Correspondent.*

#### NORTHWEST

With all due credit to the many able essayists who have appeared before our group in the past, John La Due rang the bell on the subject of "Full Denture Construction." Dr. La Due stressed preliminary examination and proper diagnosis and throughout his lecture emphasized that dentures should be made to fit the patient and not to fit one's favorite technic. . . . We were glad to see Connie Lewandowski, Toby Weinshenker, Ed Pachocha, Stebe Bobalek and Glenn Landstrom at the meeting. By the way, Glenn recently became the proud father of Lois Ann. . . . Among the guests were A. H. Grindy, North Side; Capt. S. I. Smith, West Side and Dr. Joaquin Lima of San Paola, Brazil, who is doing post graduate work at Illinois University. . . . Our dinner chairman, Jim Guerrero, a bowler for the past five years, who aver-

aged 145 thus far this season, knocked the pins for a 635 series the other night. Needless to say Jim is still a bit dazed from ascending the heights. We would be, too, if we could approximate a 600 series. The Classic League might make Jim an offer if he continues scoring in the upper brackets. . . . Thanks to the efforts of Gus Tilley and Bob Placek, we have a handsome honor roll on display at each meeting. Just a small way of showing our appreciation to those who were away for too long a time. . . . Certainly did like that December 1 contribution of Fred Barich's under his by-line "What Now?" In my opinion, it was thought provoking, timely and significant after the world shaking events of the past year. . . . We wish each and every one the best of luck and health for 1946.—*Thad Olechowski, Branch Correspondent.*

#### WEST SIDE

"Welcome 1946!" We hope you bring with you Good Health, Happiness and Success. . . . Our last 1945 meeting, the "Veterans' and Servicemen's Reunion," was an outstanding success and established a record attendance. Those present heard Marvin Chapin tell an inspiring war story of his own personal experience. . . . The essayist, Dr. Joseph E. Schaefer, gave an interesting and vivid description of plastic surgery of the mouth, face, eye, ear, nose and chin. The lantern slides and colored movies of some of his results attest to the fact that plastic surgery can accomplish spectacular improvements in facial esthetics. Among those present at the meeting were: Russell Boothe and O. A. Helmer, North Side; R. C. Rudder, Englewood; J. E. Kolar, West Suburban; Edwin J. Hirschtick and Edward Zucker, Research and Educational Hospital; Robert McCormick of Loyola University and Capt. Louis Jacobson, home on between station leave. . . . The following veterans—Tom Cassidy, William Carrane and Steve Bobalek—are looking for office locations. If you know of any vacant space please get in touch with them immediately. Tom Cassidy,

recently discharged, was activated in 1942 and spent twenty-eight months overseas in Africa, Italy, France and Germany. Tom served as dental officer for the 48th Combat Engineer Battalion and received the Bronze Star and five battle stars. . . . J. S. Vission returned from Youngstown, Ohio, by plane and reports a very bumpy ride. . . . Harry Weinfield's son, Edward, received a residency at the Municipal Contagious Hospital. . . . The Sells and Epsteins are vacationing in New York. . . . The next meeting will be held at the Midwest Athletic Club on January 8, 1946, and will be "Clinic Night," according to Sam Kleiman, who has arranged for many interesting and enlightening clinics. In addition Harry L. Rubens will sculpture a full bust from a live model. A list of clinicians and clinics will be sent to each member.—*Maurice C. Berman, Branch Correspondent.*

#### WEST SUBURBAN

The Christmas holiday moved our deadline forward so you are reading news that was written three weeks ago. . . . Earl Crawshaw left on December 15 for Florida where he expects to bask in the sun until after the first of the year. . . . Walter Wicklund and family left on December 19 to spend the holidays with their son, who is stationed in New Orleans. . . . John Madell and Al Mazur took to the air on December 26 to get to Florida in a hurry. The trip was made in Madell's Cub Cruiser—John demonstrating the results of his flying lessons. . . . Winfield Scott needed only a week end for his plane trip to Houston, Texas. . . . Add the name of Paul Swanson to the list of members who have become air minded. Paul has over fifty air hours to his credit. . . . Karl and Mrs. von der Heydt spent a week at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in the heart of the Smokies. . . . L. W. McNamara returned from South Dakota with his limit in pheasants. . . . Capt. C. E. Molnar is awaiting his discharge at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. He expects to reopen his office in Berwyn,

(Continued on page 24)

# DIRECTORY CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

Central Offices: 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill., Telephone State 7925

Kindly address all communications concerning business of the Society to the Central Office

## Officers

Joseph B. Zielinski  
Robert I. Humphrey  
Vincent B. Milas  
Robert J. Wells  
Harry A. Hartley

*President*  
*President-Elect*  
*Vice-President*  
*Secretary*  
*Treasurer*

L. Russell Hegland *Executive Secretary*

## Directors

Elmer Ebert (Ken. 1948)  
H. C. Drummond (S. Sub. 1948)  
L. J. Cahill (W. Side 1948)  
T. C. Starshak (Eng. 1947)  
E. W. Baumann (N. Sub. 1947)  
I. A. Oveson (N. W. Side 1946)  
M. E. Zinser (N. Side 1946)  
A. L. Brett (W. Sub. 1946)

## Editorial Staff

James H. Keith *Society Meetings*  
James D. Mershimer *Committee Meetings*  
Frank J. Hurlstone *Dental Legislation*  
Leo W. Kremer *Military Affairs*  
Benjamin P. Davidson *Special Features*  
Warren Willman *C.C.D.S.*  
John M. Spence *U. of Ill.*  
James R. Schumaker *N.U.D.S.*  
Frank J. Orland *Zoller Clinic*  
Frederick T. Barich *What Now?*

## Branch Correspondents

Herman C. Gornstein *South Suburban*  
1609 Halsted St., Chicago Heights, Chicago Heights 185  
Maurice Berman *West Side*  
55 E. Washington St., Franklin 3894  
Thad Olechowski *Northwest Side*  
4213 W. Division St., Spaulding 0422  
Russell G. Boothe *North Side*  
4753 Broadway, Longbeach 1283  
Raymond C. Van Dam *Englewood*  
42 E. 112th St., Pullman 4488  
Henry Conley *North Suburban*  
708 Church St., Evanston, Greenleaf 8118  
Richard Anderson *West Suburban*  
5733 W. Lake Street, Mansfield 9122  
Sylvester W. Cotter *Kenwood-Hyde Park*  
11039 S. Hale Street, Beverly 1133

## Contributors

Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, and the original copy should be submitted. Every effort will be made to return unused manuscripts, if request is made, but no responsibility can be accepted for failure to do so. Anonymous communications will receive no consideration whatever.

Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

Forms close on the third and eighteenth of each month. The early submission of material will insure more consideration for publication.

## Publication Staff

Robert G. Kesel *Editor*  
L. Russell Hegland *Business Manager*  
Edward J. Krejci *Advertising Censor*

## Ethics Committee

Folmer Nymark, Chairman 1946  
Lester E. Kalk 1947  
Walter J. Nock 1948

## Applications for Membership

The following applications have been received by the Ethics Committee. Any member having information relative to any of the applicants, which would affect their membership, should communicate in writing with Dr. Folmer Nymark, 4005 W. North Avenue. Anonymous communications or telephone calls will receive no consideration.

## Active Members

Davy, Oakley B., Jr. (N.U.D.S. 1945) North Suburban, 1231 Maple Ave., Evanston. Endorsed by Charles R. Baker and W. O. Brasmer.  
Graber, Touro M. (Wash. U. 1940) North Side, 311 E. Chicago Ave. Endorsed by Harold J. Noyes and Alfred E. Drew.  
Harris, Stanley M. (C.C.D.S. 1931) North Side, 652 Buena Ave. Endorsed by Sidney Q. Deutsch and Paul W. Swanson.  
Isensen, Morris M. (C.C.D.S. 1921) Northwest Side, 2800 Milwaukee Ave. Endorsed by Samuel Krongrade and Eugene Starnier.  
Jacobs, Lester (U. of Ill. 1945) Kenwood, 950 E. 59th St. Endorsed by J. R. Blayney and Robert M. Stephan.  
Kennedy, James J. (N.U.D.S. 1945) North Side, 25 E. Washington St. Endorsed by George W. Teuscher and Edgar W. Swanson.

## NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

(Continued from page 23)

which he left thirty months ago. . . . R. C. McDonald hopes to be settled in his Madison Street office again soon. . . . Maywood has the welcome mat out for Elmer Eckert and Dayton Pearce, and River Forest is preparing to greet Carl Sommerfeld. . . . My co-correspondents join with me in wishing you all life's best for the coming year.—Richard A. Anderson, Branch Correspondent.



## Classified Advertising

**For Sale:** Mahogany electro-dental unit AC with S. S. White cuspidor, \$225.00. Betz all steel ivory cabinet, \$60.00. Both in excellent condition. Call Harvey 2373.

**For Sale:** Tremendous practice established over 26 years. Unopposed outstanding opportunity for energetic man. Am retiring. Priced for quick sale. Write direct, I. Goldberg, 622 Collins Street, Joliet, Ill.

**For Sale:** Variable speed two-shaft dental motor. Call Bittersweet 1585.

**For Sale:** Thwait's shockproof X-ray machine in good working condition. Only \$50.00. Call Briar-gate 1590.

**For Sale:** Dental office—5 room suite—cor. 2nd floor, cross ventilation. North Side bank building, with physician, doing \$30,000.00 a year. S. S. White mahogany equipment. Two operating rooms. Call Rogers Park 0350.

### FOR RENT

**For Rent:** MODERN OFFICES—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Complete Services \$50 to \$65. 63rd AND MARYLAND BUILDING. Designed especially for professional men. 841 EAST 63rd STREET—Fairfax 0708.

**For Rent:** Chicago Flatiron Building, 1579 Milwaukee Avenue, at intersection of North and Damen Avenues, offers various size units for immediate occupancy. Established dental location. Excellent transportation facilities; both surface and "L". Apply Building Superintendent or Call Mr. Blanke of Aldis & Company, Harrison 0260.

### WANTED

**Wanted:** We buy all scrap dental gold, inlays, crowns, bridges, etc. Highest prices paid. Small or large lots accepted. Bring or send your scrap to us. Check mailed immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rose Smelting & Refining Company, 29 E. Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois, Dept. F.

**Wanted:** Returned from Navy duty and desire to purchase loop dental office. Cash transaction. Address 1-1, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Chicago dentist is anxious to buy dental office in loop. Cash. Address 1-2, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Experienced dental assistant. West side. Highest salary paid to a steady, competent girl. Address 1-3, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Dental hygienist or experienced dental assistant. Good hours and good pay. In Evanston. Address 1-4, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Returned veteran desires employment in Chicago with ethical dentist or group of dentists. Address 1-5, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Illinois licensed recent graduate desires a position in ethical practice. Address 1-6, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Returned veteran desires to purchase dental office, north or northwest side of Chicago, or desires part time work with a busy dentist. Address 1-7, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

**Wanted:** Dental cabinet, mahogany console type, small size, American Cabinet preferred. Call Long-beach 1628.

## WE CAN ASSIST YOU

If you are an employer needing help . . .  
If you are an employee seeking a position

## SHAY MEDICAL AGENCY

Suite 1935, Pittsfield Bldg., 55 E. Washington St.

Telephone STAt 2424

A complete service in medical and dental personnel . . . Nation Wide

### Gideon Haynes

Ceramic and Plastic  
Restorations

Featuring  
Quality and Craftsmanship

25 E. Washington St.

Dearborn 1478

*Nature's way of coloring teeth is thru fluorescent and translucent substances.... Our jackets are constructed that way.*



**M.W. SCHNEIDER DENTAL LAB.**  
30 N. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. CENTRAL 1680





## ICE CREAM IS NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Look at those smiles . . . everyone loves ice cream and for good reason. Ice cream provides fine nutritional elements needed to build and maintain strong bodies and sound teeth.

### FOOD VALUE OF ONE SERVING OF VANILLA ICE CREAM

<b>CALORIES</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>PROTEIN</b>	<b>3.9 Gm.</b>
<b>CALCIUM</b>	<b>0.131 Gm.</b>
<b>VITAMIN A</b>	<b>399 I. U.</b>
<b>THIAMIN</b>	<b>0.038 Mg.</b>
<b>RIBOFLAVIN</b>	<b>0.105 Mg.</b>

**THE MILK FOUNDATION • CHICAGO**

## DR. BUTLER BRUSHES

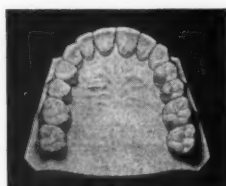
Can now be supplied in the following  
NATURAL BRISTLE—Medium Bleached,  
Hard Bleached, Extra Hard Bleached,  
Hard Unbleached Black and Extra  
Hard Unbleached Black. Nylon bristle  
in the medium, hard and extra hard  
also available.

### John O. Butler Company

*Distributor of the Dr. Butler Tooth Brush*

7600 Cottage Grove Avenue

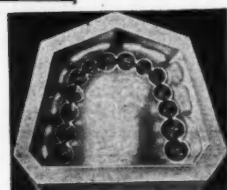
Chicago 19, Illinois



**MAKE  
Demonstration  
MODELS  
from  
SURPLUS  
PLASTER**

with

**COLUMBIA  
RUBBER  
DENTOFORM  
MOLDS**



INSTEAD of wasting surplus plaster pour it into the Mold. If not enough, add the next excess mix, first wetting the set plaster. Better than sketches to explain cases to patients. To make models with Ivorine abutments, insert Ivorine Teeth into Mold before pouring.

No. R20—A set of Upper and Lower Molds  
(without 3rd Molars).....\$5.00  
No. R22—A set of Upper and Lower Molds  
(with 3rd Molars).....5.00  
Ivory Teeth, each......50

**COLUMBIA DENTOFORM CORP.**

131 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Send for 16-page Illustrated Price List.

## PROFESSIONAL PROTECTION

### EXCLUSIVELY

Chicago Office

1142-44 Marshall Field Annex Bldg.

Tel. State 0990

#### GENERAL AGENTS

A. L. Peterson

Robert E. Smith—Walter R. Clouston

Edwin M. Breier

#### THE

MEDICAL PROTECTIVE COMPANY

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Phones: Berkshire 0868-0869

## LARSON and PICK

### DENTAL LABORATORY

4805 FULLERTON AVENUE

CHICAGO

ALL PARTIALS SURVEYED  
PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE

"Northwest Chicago's Quality Laboratory"

## Partial Denture Castings

1824 PITTSFIELD BLDG.

# STEINER

## DENTAL LABORATORIES

PHONE FRANKLIN 4316

## Edward Sanatorium

NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

30 miles west of Chicago  
EST. 1907

### FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

#### MEDICAL STAFF

Jerome R. Head, M.D.—Medical Director

Frank Seligson, M.D.—Medical Superintendent

Ideally situated — beautiful landscaped surroundings — modern buildings and equipment.

A-A rating by Illinois Department of Health

For detailed information apply to

Chicago Office of Edward Sanatorium

343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago  
Wabash 8111

## Exclusive Features

**The Heister Technique.** A method of obtaining functional balance in full and partial dentures.

**L. M. Farnum's** Stressbreaking restorations—the finest in partial denture construction.



Phone

DEArborn

1675

**MONROE**  
DENTAL COMPANY  
*Laboratories*

*Pittsfield Building*  
55 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,  
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

Happy New Year

**Cassill**  
★ THE JACKET CROWN ★

*Proudly We Present*  
**Ceramicast**  
Cast Porcelain Teeth

THE MOST NATURAL LOOKING TEETH

YET PRODUCED

COUPLED WITH STRENGTH NEVER

ATTAINED BEFORE

A LIFELONG ACHIEVEMENT AND CREATION

OF THE FOREMOST

DENTAL CERAMIST IN OUR TIME . . .

**Dr. Fred R. Felcher**



WE ALL KNOW OF THE WONDERFUL CONTRIBUTIONS  
DR. FELCHER HAS MADE TO DENTISTRY IN YEARS  
GONE BY.

Now see his Life's best work —  
CERAMICAST TEETH.



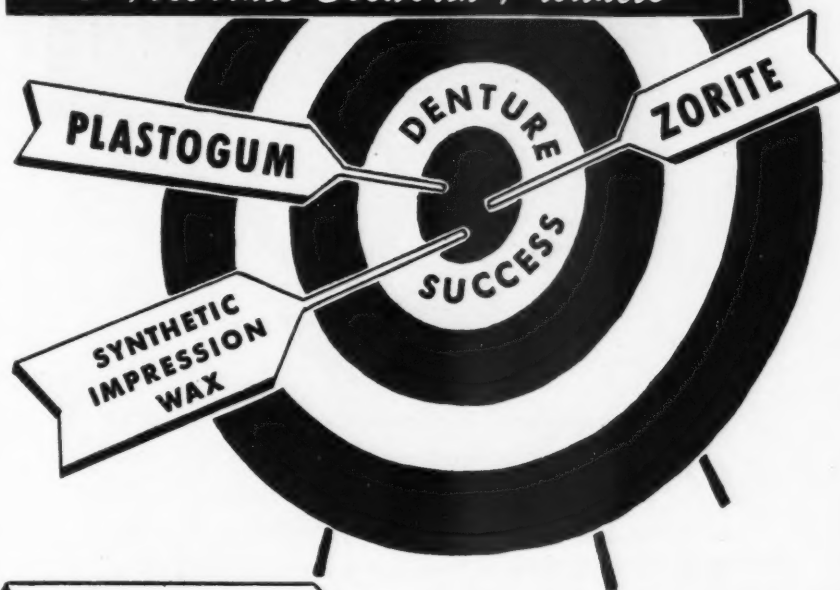
**Durallium Products Corp.**

225 N. Wabash Ave.

Chicago 1, Ill.

VISIT OUR BOOTHS  
NUMBERS 201 - 202  
CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY  
MEETING  
February 11-12-13-14, 1946

*for your preferred*  
**CORRECTIVE WASH TECHNIC**  
*3 Accurate Bosworth Products*



***Plastogum***

for exact registration of the finest detail. Mixed with water, Plastogum has a putty-like consistency. The setting time is controlled to assure best possible results in muscle trimming. May be used with full compound and in full plaster technique; also in final impression with patient biting into centric occlusion. Highly recommended for Dr. McGrane procedure.

***Zorite***

— a bland resinous impression cement with many uses. Zorite is ideal for securing corrective wash. It is particularly excellent for the difficult lower and mucostatic impressions.

***Synthetic Impression Wax***

It may be painted on compound or baseplate trays as a corrective wash. Provides rounded, smooth and full functioning peripherals and post-dam without overtension. Accurately registers hard or soft areas. Has great flow under pressure and automatically relieves hard areas.

THRU YOUR DEALER

**HARRY J. BOSWORTH COMPANY**

1315 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS



*I*N recognition of distinguished achievement, the War Department conferred upon Austenal the Army and Navy "E" Award. Originated and perfected solely for Dentistry and later used in Surgery, Vitalium and The Microcast Technique rendered a vital contribution to allied victory by enabling our combat planes to fly further, faster and higher... an achievement of remarkable distinction in which Dentistry can take profound pride.

OTHER GOOD AUSTENAL PRODUCTS:

*Austenal Micromold Teeth*

*Vitalon Acrylic Resin Teeth*

*Vitalon Denture and Bridge Resin*

★TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**PRESCRIBE THROUGH YOUR VITALLIUM LABORATORY**

**STANDARD DENTAL LABORATORIES  
OF CHICAGO, INC.**

***New Address:—225 North Wabash Ave.—After January, 1946***

**Phone DEArbom 6721-5**



*To speed the confidence*



TO "TALK AGAIN"

**E**ven the most perfectly fitted dentures are apt to feel like a sizable mouthful during the first few weeks of use. Indeed, the new denture patient often prefers "listening" to "talking", until he is able to thoroughly "control" his speech.

Many dentists have found that Wernet's Powder provides a welcome short-cut to the patient's mastery of his new dentures—and, consequently, of his conversation. Just a light dusting of this fine, pure powder will aid the retention of dentures, and at the same time give the patient added confidence in his ability to eat, laugh and talk normally.

When applied to good-fitting dentures, Wernet's Powder contributes to the maintenance of a perfect valve seal and forms a soft protective cushion, resulting in the patient's quicker and more comfortable adaptation to the new prosthetic appliances.



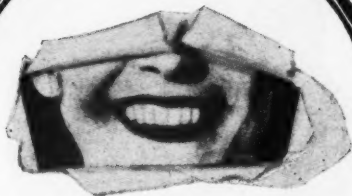
FREE SUPPLY on request  
WERNET DENTAL MFG. CO., INC.  
190 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.

**WERNET'S POWDER** ADAPTS THE PATIENT TO THE DENTURE

**DENTISTS SAY—**

*"The Ideal Denture Acrylic"*

**Beaute-Tone**



• To a limited number of dentists we are offering the use of this patented technique . . . so vastly superior to most other methods in producing PERFECT results. Be the FIRST with the LATEST!

**Chemically Pure Methyl Methacrylate  
DENTURE ACRYLIC  
Monomer and Polymer**

NEW PATENTED TECHNIQUE . . . covered by Pat. No. 544557 . . . easy to process, reproduces all details of the mold and keeps its form and color indefinitely.

TOUGH and STRONG yet resilient, dense, non-porous. Of course it is odorless, tasteless and insoluble in mouth fluids. It meets all the requirements for the ideal acrylic denture material. Put an end to denture troubles for you and your patients. That is why we say—ORDER BEAUTE-TONE . . . try it . . . and judge for yourself!

**BEAUTE-TONE MONOMER, Liquid Bottle 8 oz.  
BEAUTE-TONE POLYMER, Powder-Pkg. 16 oz.**

*Chicago Distributors*

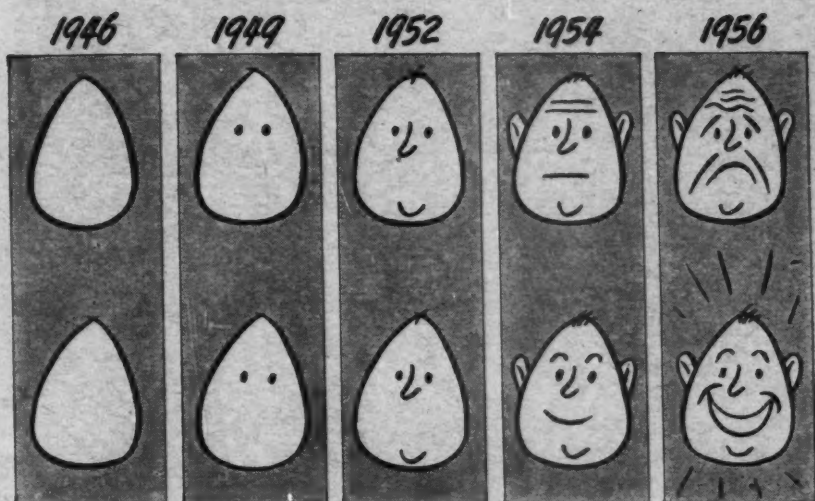
**CHICAGO DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO.**

25 E. Washington St.

Chicago 2, Ill.







## Two ways your face can grow in the next few years

**S**UPPOSE financial matters are constantly on your mind.

Suppose you know that there's practically no cash reserve between you and trouble.

It would be surprising if your face didn't show it.

But suppose that you're putting aside part of everything you earn . . . that those dollars you save are busy earning *extra* dollars for you . . . that you have a nest

egg and an emergency fund.

Naturally, your face will show *that*, too.

There's a simple and pretty accurate way to tell which way your face is going to go in the next few years:

If you are buying, regularly, and holding as many U. S. Savings Bonds as you can, you needn't worry.

Your face will be among the ones that wear a smile.

***Buy all the Bonds you can... keep all the Bonds you buy!***

**CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY**

*This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council*





It was DEEFOUR that gave to the Dental Profession the first and most carefully compounded casting gold **of natural color** for partial dentures . . . a true type that has had many imitators but no peers.

Similarly, in graduated golds, Dee & Co. has pioneered in the origination and perfection of specific formulae and, today, there is available a dependable Dee Gold to meet both **the esthetic and price requirements** of every patient.

Through these recent decades, Dee research and experiment have kept pace with the unprecedented progress of modern dentistry. Technical contributions like the Stiffness Test and the Dee HEATREAT Unit indicate that Dee & Co. accepts the responsibility of leadership . . . to **continue** serving, not merely well, but **better**.

GENERAL OFFICES

AND PLANT

1900 W. KINZIE ST.  
ROOM 22

T H O M A S  
**DEE & CO.**  
*Precious Metals*  
CHICAGO

DOWNTOWN OLD GOLD

AND SALES OFFICE

55 E. WASHINGTON ST.  
ZONE 2

